The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,213 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	....7th Nov.
M.	Surat	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	.. 14th ,,
L.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	....21st ,,
—	Assam	3038	501	S. F. Cole	.....28th ,,
L.	Parramatta ...	4750	900	C. Gadd	.....5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	.....12th ,,
L.	Malwa.....	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	..19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	.....26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	....2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	....9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	...16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Joannon	14th	Nov.
PESHAWUR..	3300	600	J. C. Rabot	28th	,,
TASMANIA....	4500	800	C. Perrins.....	12th	Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 4,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 1 : 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class £ 5 : 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Domcich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel..	3,500	550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION.....	G. Mahorcich...	3,500	550	12th Nov

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Nov. 3, 1884.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley..	2nd Dec.
CLAN MACDUFF	3,000	H. G. Wilson	12th do.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,600	G. Nelson....	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk..	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1884, at 5 o'clock p.m., to appoint a Committee to draw up an Address to Lord Dufferin.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.
Bombay, 29th October, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and others. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

Situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, and yet within five minutes' drive by tram, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S

DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this

CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER

Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY

STOCKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	5 8	3 12
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher.....	6 4	4 2
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son.....	5 12	3 12
Do. "L. G. A." do	5 12	3 12
BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son ..	5 12	3 12
DUBLIN STOUT.		
GUINNESS' by Foster and Sons } Do. by Burke and Co... }	5 12	3 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills' Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ESTATE OF MAJOR F. G. F. MOORE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of F. G. F. MOORE, late a Major in 2nd Battn. Royal Fusiliers, who died at Bellary, Madras Presidency, on the 30th September, 1883, are requested to apply to Mr. U. J. C. TURNER, Administrator, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claims will be admitted, and those that are indebted to the estate are requested forthwith to communicate with the undersigned.

GRINDLAY & Co.
Calcutta, 1st November, 1884.

NOTICE.

ANYONE having any claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, deceased, Mine Captain, late in the employ of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, otherwise the claims will not be recognized.

Also any person owing money to this estate must pay the same within one month of this date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By order of the Executors, under the will of deceased

J. A. MAUGHAN.
JOHN E. TYERS,
Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in November next up to 11-30 a. m. at the Offices of the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-keeper Genl., Bombay	Hired boat tonnage and Sea and land carriage. Hired Baggaries and Hamallage ...	Under Schedul No. 23	Tenders to be received on 10th November 1884.
Karachi	Hired boats tonnage and sea and land carriage. Steam coal.	Do. No. 36	Do. 10 ,,
Poona	English north country.	Do. No. 23	Do. 10 ,,
Bombay	Gin, Champane, Lime-juice, Lemonade, &c.	do.	
Poona		Do. No. 25	do.
Ahmednagar..	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 26	Do. 10 ,,
Mhow		Do. No. 27	Do. 13 ,,
Nusserabad...	Firewood and Charcoal.	Do. No. 28	Do. 13 ,,
Neemuch ..		Do. No. 29	Do. 13 ,,
Karachi	Coffee.	Do. No. 32	Do. 17 ,,
Hyderabad..	Straw, Paddy or Rice.		
Deesa.....			
Belgam.....	Butter, Milk and Chickens	Do. No. 37	Do. 17 ,,
Ahmedabad			

No tenders will be received at Mhow, for the supply of Straw, Paddy or Rice, under schedule No. 32.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th Oct., 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF

PICKINGS

FROM

THE "PARSEE PUNCH,"

Containing 46 Cartoons, Cuts, and Skits on all current Political, Social, Local, Municipal, &c., Topics of the day.

FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC, WIT AND HUMOUR.

CONTENTS FOR NO[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Yearly Rs. 6 ; Single Copy, Annas 8. Postage free all over India.

DAVER & Co.,
Parsee Punch Office, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

HALF YEARLY VOLUME of *Pickings from the Parsee Punch*, neatly bound, a HANDSOME PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, will be READY DECEMBER next.

Price Rs. 3-8.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to have copies are requested to register IMMEDIATELY their names and addresses at the *Parsee Punch* Office, as a very limited number of copies are being printed.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. HILDA has ARRIVED from CARDIFF, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 10th November, 1884, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay for drawing off porter and fixing tin plates, &c., under Schedule No. 11, Class B., for 1885-86.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

C. F. HUGHES,
Offg. Commt. Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's office, Bombay, 1st November, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a. m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Comsat. Storekeeper Genl. Bombay.....	Oil Kerosine (General Contract), oil Sweet and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 21a. Under Schedule No. 24b.
Bombay .... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ... Mhow ..... Nusirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi..... Hydrabad .... Deesa .... Belgaum..... Ahmedabad.....	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.	Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARSEE COWASSJEE BOMANJEE KUPPAVALLA has contracted to SELL to JEWANBAI, wife of BEZANJEE HORMUSJEE MISTRY, all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land (of which Cowasjee Byramjee and Panthurang Crustnajee are Fazendars) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate in Ghachee Moola or Mirza Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, and bounded on the east by the house of Eduljee Burjorjee Darcovala, in the west by the house of Shapurjee Poojajee Shroff, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the house of Jarbai, wife of Shapurjee Ruttonjee Bonwalia. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum-street, in Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and such claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 3rd November, 1884.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Fresh Supply of
FOOT'S CELEBRATED LINEN-MARKING PENCILS.
Price Re. 1 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
In all the latest Designs and at all Prices.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of MANORDAS GORDHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

MORLIDHAR MANORDAS and HARIDAS MANORDAS, the Executors named in the will of the deceased..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the said deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. RANADI,
The 29th day of October, 1884.
MESSRS. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 17th instant, at the Mill premises at Chinchpoogly, at 2 o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઇની કું૦.

KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 4th to 17th November, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Sale of Choice Wines, Oilman Stores, Rich Cut Glassware, Plateware, Chinaware, Lamps, Stationery, Theodolite, Pictures, Clock, Shop Furniture, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th Nov., 1884, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Apollo-street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Pocnajee Framjee and Co., closing up their old business. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1884.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER[illegible]

WIN[illegible]
The CHINA[illegible]
SHIRE AND [illegible]
separate parts[illegible]
pieces, or in[illegible]
STONE[illegible]
gantly p[illegible]
Handsa[illegible]
China[illegible]
Chots[illegible]
gantl[illegible]

T[illegible]

GR[illegible]

From MAJOR-GENERAL [illegible]
comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPB[illegible]
it is a very good Hotel, and I am [illegible]

I have on two occasions since it [illegible]
It is the cleanest and best Hotel in [illegible]
all the Public offices.

I have been very p'eased with th[illegible]

I and my Family have stayed a[illegible]
satisfaction of the accommodation [illegible]

Having lived at the Great Weste[illegible]
conducted Hotel. The rooms are [illegible]

H[illegible]
SPECIA[illegible]

Gent's Overcoats and Uisters	
Gent's Deck Suits	
Gent's Dressing Gowns	
Gent's Deck Shoes	
Chairs, strong and light	
White Shirts	
Cambric Shirts	
Oxford Shirts	
Flannel Shirts	
Celluloid Collars	
Soiled Linen Bags	
Overland Trunks	
Leather Portmanteaux	
Hold-alls, specially useful	

Suits, Ulsters, [illegible]

BADHAM, PILE A[illegible]
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUN[illegible]

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

			Rs.	a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	... ...	9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	... ...	9	0
Cognac *	do.	... ...	10	12
Cognac * * *	do.	... ...	11	8
Cognac * * * *	do.	... .	13	8
Cognac * * * * *	do.	... ...	15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon)	... ...	each 2	0
Jars	(,, two ,,)	... ...	each 3	0
Jars	(,, four ,,)	... ...	each 4	0
Plated Lock Taps...		.. ..	each 4	8

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t e *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

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THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

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GREAT W[illegible]
—I stopped with my wife at the G. W[illegible]
found everything very comfortable. The Manager w[illegible]
most obliging.—C. Webster, Lt. Colonel, L. Fusi.

SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS as supplied [illegible]
H. M. the Queen. Unsurpassed quality. Soda a[illegible]
Potash As. 12 a doz. Tonic, Lithia, and Ginger Ale, [illegible]
per doz. Empty bottles Re. 1 a doz.—STEWARD & C[illegible]
Church-Gate-street.

NOW READY. Vol. III. Branson's DIGEST OF TH[illegible]
INDIAN LAW REPORTS, & LAW REPORT[illegible]
INDIAN APPEALS up to December, 1883, including t[illegible]
Cases reported in Vols. 9 to 12, inclusive, of the Calcut[illegible]
Law Reports. Price Rs. 18. Packing and Posta[illegible]
12 Annas. Apply to The EDUCATION SOCIETY[illegible]
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TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW[illegible]
WEST. BOMBAY.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMON[illegible]
& Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons [illegible]
green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meado[illegible]
street, Bombay.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTT[illegible]
EXHIBITION, Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWAR[illegible]
LATHAM & Co.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBE[illegible]
HELMETS in great variety from Rs. 6 to Rs. [illegible]
Y.A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bomba[illegible]

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with [illegible]
music papers, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watc[illegible]
maker, 8, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suit[illegible]
Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 3-8. Nett Cash. JOH[illegible]
MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the on[illegible]
firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Ba[illegible]
at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY [illegible]
supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club.
Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds. new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance ; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lecy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the Superintendent, Police Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, real beauties and very cheap, from As. 2 to Rs. 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

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LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

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Stamping 5 quires note paper and 400 envelopes

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

WITH the exception of a recovery of ½ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, Reuter's financial telegram of Saturday reports no change which we have not already noticed, and business here is still characterised by great dullness.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	3,53,181
Do. do. Branches	Increase ,,	15,651
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	8,97,449
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Decrease ,,	7,931
Bills Discounted	Decrease ,,	2,30,705
Loans	Increase ,,	521
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	72,353
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase ,,	7,83,744

This is again decidedly in favour of easier money, the trade demand showing a falling off of 11½ lakhs on the week. The Bank will, of course, make no further reduction in the advertised minimum rate of discount, 4 per cent., but on Government Paper loans have been freely offering of late at 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at Saturday's quotations and [illegible] relief of anything

SIMLA, Nov. 3.—The pressure has increased almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Simla, Coimbatore, and Manjrabad in the Indian, and Toungboo and Moulmein in the eastern peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Masalia s—Thoganeau claret, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Massilia s—250 boxes candles. Gulamally Jeewanjee and Co; 10 packages glassware, Gulam Hoosein Cullian; 425 boxes window glass, Hassumally Dalimeya.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	75·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·7
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Mein, Captain, 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Poona.
Kemball, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Khundalla.

NOVEMBER 1.

Prosser, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Kolapore.
Close, Surg. Major, on duty, from Deolalee.
Currie, Lieut. Col., Poona Horse, on duty, from Deesa.
Westmacott, Major, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Malligaum.

NOVEMBER 2.

Ternan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 3.

Nugent, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Morar.
Laurence, Major, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER. 3

Parakh, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Harrison, Captain, R. E., from leave, to Roorkee.
Bridge, Surg. Major, on duty, to Deesa.
Ternan, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Trevor, Surg., to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Sturt, Lieut., 2nd Punjab Infantry, to rejoin, to Kohab.
Wilberby, Lieut., K. O. L. Infantry, to rejoin, to Dinapore.
Peat, Major, Bombay Cavalry, on duty to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 4, 1884.

There will be parade at the Oval near the Band-stand every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m., until further orders.

The parade on Wednesdays will be under the Adjutant. White uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

All members are requested to attend.

The Cadets of the Cathedral High School and Hindu British Institute are also requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th Oct. 1884 and posted to G. Company. viz :—No. 1918 Vol. C. Benz; No. 1919 Vol. W. Benz; No. 1920 Vol. G. Belcher; No. 1921 Vol. P. J. Serrao; and No. 1531 Vol. L. Thomas rejoined.

Cadet W. Farrestell, I. Company, is transferred to the Poona Detachment Cadet Company from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

PATERSON—October 30, at Vellore, the wife of C. G. Paterson, Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore, of a daughter.

ZORAB—At Balasore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. M. Zorab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOWNSEND—FOLGER—October 29, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Lieut. Charles Collingwood Townsend, Royal Artillery, to Hester Amelia, 2nd daughter of William Denison Folger, of New York.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

THE latest news concerning General Gordon invests with considerable importance the battle near Khartoum of which rumours reached us a day or two since. According to a telegram which was published in the *Daily News* yesterday, the Mahdi led about twenty-five thousand men to the attack, and after a battle of several hours' duration he was driven back with enormous loss. But although he was badly beaten, he does not appear to have been "smashed," as it was expected that he would renew the attack almost at once. In this battle we see a result of the Mudir of Dongola's recent victory at Khorti, the news of which was reported to have greatly inspirited the garrison of Khartoum and the other followers of General Gordon. One more such victory will probably decide the fate of the Mahdi, the allegiance of whose supporters has been severely tried of late. The first feeling which the news inspires is one of admiration for the gallant soldier who has literally made the army with which such great things have been done. Even in minds little given to enthusiasm it must be recognized that General Gordon has during the last few months surpassed the most remarkable incidents in his previous career. The achievements of the "Ever Victorious" Army in China will scarcely bear comparison with those of the force which he has created in Khartoum out of material as unpromising as any that ever came under a commander's hands. "The appearance of one Arab horseman," Mr. Power wrote from Khartoum at the end of July, "is enough to put two hundred of our men to flight," and yet it was out of material of this sort that General Gordon made the army which in one battle after another beat back the rebels from the walls of Khartoum, forcing them to raise the siege, and for a time freeing the place from their presence. The fact that the Mahdi's hordes have once more appeared before Khartoum in no wise detracts from the reality of General Gordon's previous exploits. He had beaten back the rebels, and if he failed to disperse them it was only because the force at his command was one which no commander would have led into the open country, even if it had been capable of following an army which, though it was in retreat, was still formidable. It is something of a surprise, perhaps, to find that the rebels, after their repeated defeats, have once more shown front in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. But in warfare with a savage enemy we must be prepared even for the unexpected, remembering always that "it is only the dead who never come back." The essence of defeat is disorganization, but a force of this kind is secured against that fate by the fact that it is scarcely an organized force. An Arab horde loses less by defeat than a regularly constituted army; hence the embarrassing reappearances of defeated enemies which have so often mortified the victors—reappearances of which the history of our campaigns in Afghanistan supplies more than one instance.

We can see now that it was not from caprice that General Gordon went back to Khartoum after his recent journey to Berber. He had insured his own deliverance, had he chosen to quit Khartoum for good on the day that the rebels raised the siege of the city. His return thither, at a time when he must have known that a friendly force was approaching, seems to have indicated a conviction that it was a respite rather than a deliverance which he had effected [illegible]

[illegible] which it may reasonably [illegible] ar-increasing circle of [illegible] ore lively than that [illegible] ed, though beautiful [illegible] of the immortal [illegible] er, is the famous [illegible] ent is entirely [illegible] ugh the fatal [illegible] lness, Paris' [illegible] ; the con- [illegible] iraculous [illegible] simple [illegible] n the [illegible] ing of [illegible] siege [illegible] brief [illegible] dents [illegible] ages [illegible] wrath [illegible] essed [illegible] any [illegible] ed in [illegible] nce of [illegible] is un- [illegible] deeds [illegible] proper [illegible] e of the [illegible] and its [illegible] ; the [illegible] hen the [illegible] before [illegible] Achilles [illegible] dead body of his gallant foe- [illegible] ese things skilfully brought, [illegible] panorama, before the reader's [illegible] one of the wonderful pathos [illegible] hed round the circumstances [illegible] ing end finds a place here; [illegible] reat care of detail evinced [illegible] ess to some surprise that one [illegible] iful and certainly the most [illegible] in the Iliad should not [illegible] a whole chapter is devoted [illegible] night." The little work before [illegible] once from the death [illegible] death of Achilles and the [illegible] mournful madness and self- [illegible] has not read of in the master- [illegible] A short chapter tells of the [illegible] es, whose life was a long pain, [illegible] solitude of a deserted island. [illegible] to hate his fellowmen: still [illegible] dding those same heroes who [illegible] re deserted him on the barren [illegible] came to beg his return and [illegible] out the memory of his suffer- [illegible] returned with them to give the [illegible] ss bowmanship. Beneath his [illegible] Paris fell and with his death [illegible] The taking of Troy is graphical- [illegible] final chapter.

[illegible] g this little Thesaurus of classic [illegible] scholars from an educational [illegible] annot but hope that many an [illegible] ve lad whose hopes soar to com- [illegible] ture, and an intimate knowledge [illegible] rpieces of Greece will be tempted [illegible] he "Myths of Hellas" and "The Trojan War" to obtain some preliminary acquaintance with the grand olds tories upon which the finest itterature in the ancient world was based. It is in this way that these little books may be expected to perform useful works: in themselves they are pretty, interesting, scholarly if you will, but they are nothing unless they lead to further inquiries amongst the original sources from which they are derived. At the same time a boy who knew "The Myths" and "The Trojan War" thoroughly would enter upon the Iliad and many of the Sophoclean and Æschylean dramas with an incalculable initial advantage over a boy who knew nothing even of the outlines of Greece's fables. The books themselves are got up so well, are conceived in such an easy style and are yet so interesting that it ought to be no task, but even a pleasure, to very young children to read them. This is notably the case with the little work we are now reviewing. It is characterized throughout by the greatest simplicity; there is not a single note of didacticism to terrify the young mind, naturally hostile to school and schoolmastering at home; moreover, the story is a connected story, and is exceedingly interesting, dealing as it does with battles and heroes, and glittering armour and supernatural intervention, and individual deeds of derring donne. Therefore, with the more confidence do we recommend it to all our young readers, whose hopes turn towards some day distinguishing themselves in classic academies.

* "The Trojan War;" by Professor C. Witt. Translated by Frances Younghusband. London. Longmans, Green, and Co., 1884.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVEMBER 1.

THE provincial matches between Nagpore and Berar are now things of the past; the event ful doings of that exciting and convivial week have been duly chronicled and need no notice at this time of day. Suffice it to boast for old Nagpore that the Nagporeans won the two big games of rifle and cricket, and therefore have no need to weep by the waters of blue Telinkerry at Berar wearing the laurels over the lawn-tennis and billiard matches. We of Seetabuldi are not an envious lot, least of all when our ever-welcome friends from Berar are the winners.

When is the Nagpore Volunteer Corps to have a pucca Adjutant? Nothing like having a pucca military officer for that post, who would put new life into the regiment. Look at the Hyderabad Volunteers, raised only a twelvemonth ago. I hear they are already so well up in martial acquirements that they frequently take part in brigade evolutions, shamfights, &c., with the regular troops at Secunderabad. The reason of this is that almost from the beginning, they have had a paid military Adjutant. Now, the Nagpore Corps was one of the first raised volunteer corps in India, and as there have recently been added to the "Old Guards," railway and cadet companies, the N. V. R. C. is fairly entitled to a regular military Adjutant. The Chief Commissioner should be asked for one at once, and we have not far to go for a selection. I could name one or two officers in the station who would do full justice to the office.

The fine commodious Museum buildings, I notice, are constantly in requisition for social entertainments, both by the "upper ten" and the "middle twenty." On Tuesday evening the latter held there a very pleasant Cinderella Dance, and booted and satin-cased feet chased the hours right merrily, to the strains of the stations band, till "Phœbus gan to rise."

What about the Chhatteesgurh State Railway? The engineers who have been pouring in of late, for the purpose of constructing the extension sanctioned, have been engaging office and other establishments. But since the line is to be handed over to Hoar, Miller, and Co. about three months hence, what will become of these establishments? Will they be dismissed or transferred to some other State line? The latter cannot easily be done, as there are the establishments of just completed lines first to be provided for. The construction of the Bhopal State line has just been finished, and a portion of the staff employed on it has been passed on to the Belaspore-Etawah State Railway, whose construction has just begun.

The Mohurrum is over at last. The tinselled taboots were, many of them, elegantly and artistically constructed. There seems, however, very little of the religious element remaining in this Mahomedan festival. Year by year it has degenerated into a mere public carnival, in which all castes take part; Hindoos, Dhers, Malabars, all take an active share in the revels, as "tigers," "Siddees", "&c., entering, *con amore* into the buffoonery of the occasion, not caring a straw for the religious memories which the Mohurrum representations were designed to invoke in the serious Moslem mind.

Of other local doings and news of the week I must mention a well-contested cricket match played between Kamptee and Nagpore on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE INDORE LAWSUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, OCT. 30.

IN the case of His Highness vs. Raghoji Lalchand, Bulvant Khanderao was examined on the 25th instant for the plaintiff. He said.—I am ameen of Anasa. I was employed fifty years ago. At that time Harirao Maharaj was the reigning sovereign. Rajabhau's father, Revaji, then looked to the affairs of the State till his death in Samvat year 1894-95, when Rajabhau began to attend to the State affairs. Rajabhau wanted sole power over and above the Maharaj. He wanted his own authority to be supreme. A year or a year-and-a-half before his death Harirao had brought and kept Khanderao with him. Rajabhau got dissatisfied at this, and did not agree with Harirao Maharaj, and so he was sent away to Tarana. He returned from Tarana to Indore five or six days after Harirao's death. I don't remember whether Khanderao was adopted with due ceremonies. He was recognized as the holder of the gadi, but was not actually coronated. He was to have been coronated, but died in the meantime. After Khanderao's death Rajabhau made attempts in connection with the gadee. Rajabhau wanted a boy of his own selection to be adopted, and his niece given in marriage to him; whereas M[illegible]heb wanted a boy of her choice to be adopted. [illegible] prevailed, and the present Ma- [illegible] His Highness was [illegible] looked

the property actually being brought here, consisting of pots, pans, ornaments, records, &c. I know that a davandi (drum) was beaten regarding Rajabhau's property. I heard this from many people.

Witness was then asked whether he also heard the purport of the davandi, namely, that if anybody had any property of Rajabhau he should hand it over to the State.

This question was objected to by the pleader for the defendant, on the ground that the contents of the davandi could not be proved by oral evidence under section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Shantaram urged that the beating of the davandi being a matter of public or general interest, it was admissible under section 32, clause 4 of the Indian Evidence Act.

The court disallowed the question, holding that in order to make it relevant the matter must be both of public and general interest.

The witness further said.—I have seen Rajabhau's handwriting,. The writing on exhibits G. and H. appears to be Rajabhau's. The signatures on B and D are like that of Rajabhau. The endorsement on exhibit D is like that of Sadu Mama. Exhibit C also is in his handwriting.

In cross-examination the witness said.—The last two lines, beginning from *Hevinanti*, on the 7 orders on exhibit 48 are like that of a Shudra, but they appear to be settled. I think they are Rajabhau's. The writing on exhibits G and H is not settled. The writing on exhibits B, D, G, and H is not settled. In Sirkar papers issued in the name of Rajabhau he, instead of making his signature, used to write the words *Bahuta* kays, &c. as indicative of his signature, but in private correspondence he made his signature sometimes Rajajirao Hanase or Rajabhau Phanse. Rajabhau fell into in straightened circumstances after the attachment of Tarana. He had dealings with many sowkars, such as Apasahib Bule, Nana Gaikawad, Tejkaran, Mayaram Shriram, Raghoji Lalchand, Shana Khusal, Himutram, Sawajiram, Maugalji Sonar, and others whose names I don't remember.

The court, at the instance of Mr. Shantaram, made a note that the name of Raghoji Lalchand was suggested to the witness by Mr. Apti, the pleader for the defendant.

The witness further said.—I owe Rs. 5,000 to Rajabhau. Pachoolai once or twice asked me about it. His Highness has not yet asked for it. His Highness showed me chits in my handwriting, and I said that they were genuine. I admitted the debt, and I would pay them on demand. During the lifetime of Rajabhau the Tarana Mahal was attached, and after his death the whole property was attached. I saw his horses, camels, etc., brought here. I don't know whether Rajabhau was sent to Tarana in Harirao's time because he wanted the Sadi for his wife. Khanderao's death I know that Masahib wanted one boy and Rajabhau another to be taken in adoption, and I know all this because we had a talk about it amongst us. I don't know of any letter, verbal or written, having been passed for the attachment of Rajabhau's property. There may have been accounts with Rajabhau. I don't know what became of Rajabhau's books when he went to Tarana. Raghoji Lalchand's gomnastas used to go to Rajabhau's. Their names may be Kulerlal or Kisandass. I don't remember the names of any other goomasta of Raghoji Lalchand. Rajabhau used to write papers of the length of G. and H. I cannot say that the letter *ra* is the signature of Rajabhau on exhibit D. and the letter *ra* in the 2nd, 9th, and 11th items agree.

In re-examination the witness said.—After the conversation with Pachoolai about Rajabhau's debt due by me I had no conversation with Pachoolai or any other person. I observed myself the conduct of both Harirao Maharaj and the present Maharaj and the Resident with Rajabhau, and judged therefrom that they did not long remain there. I saw the camels laden with Rajabhau's property. From the conversation of friends and from the conduct of Rajabhau I know that Rajabhau was attempting to adopt another boy. I heard from people that a drum was beaten to notify that who ever had deposits or outstandings of Rajabhau should inform the Sirkar.

By the court.—I had no recollection of having borrowed the money before the bond was shown to me. The drum was, according to my understanding, about the return of deposits, so it did not put me in mind of my debt, nor did I remember it. The present Maharaj used to conduct some business on his own authority before Rajabhau's departure to Tarana. The more important orders were passed by Masahib, while less important orders were passed by His Highness. I used to sit in the presence of Rajabhau and talk to him freely. Rajabhau passed orders upon his own authority. My father was killed during the riots of Khandu Gardo, and so Rajabhau had an affection for me. Though Rajabhau occupied a high post, still we were on familiar terms.

THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, Nov. 1.

THIS station is the centre of the most extensive missionary operations in the Bombay Presidency. In the district surrounding this city there are almost 6,000 Native Christians, divided nearly equally between the American Marathi Mission and the S. P. G.; and the Christian Vernacular Education Society has a flourishing Normal School of 50 pupils under the superintendence of Mr. J. S. Haig. This Society also carries on a few other schools. The work of the S. P. G. is conducted at present by the Revs. P. A. Ellis, C. King, and H. Lord, and three missionary ladies, with a staff of native agents.

The missionaries of the American Mission are the Rev. S. B. Fairbank, D.D.—who has been in India 38 years, and who is widely known for his attainments in Natural Science—stationed at Wadale, 26 miles N.-E. of Nuggur on the Aurungabad road; and in this city, the Rev. L. Bissell, D.D., who has been in India 33 years, the Rev. R. A. Hume, the Rev. J. Smith, and four ladies. The educational work of this mission in this district consists of a Theological Seminary for training pastors and preachers, which had 21 students the past year and has just graduated a class of 11; a High School of 121 pupils, for which fine quarters are now building; a Girl's School of 147 pupils, with vernacular and anglo-vernacular standards; and about 70 primary schools throughout the district. Preaching and other missionary operations are carried on through the district by about 25 preachers, in addition to the missionaries and teachers mentioned above. In this district there are 16 local churches, 12 of which are cared for by native pastors who have charge of all the internal affairs of their churches. They receive allowances varying from Rs. 14 to Rs. 23 a month, which are mainly supplied by the Native Christian members of these churches, and the balance is supplied from a sustentation fund supported by contributions from the Native Christian community. Last year the income of this Society was about Rs. 400. Many of the Christians are accustomed to give one-tenth of their regular incomes for the support of their churches.

Every year near the close of October, in connection with this mission, a meeting of Christians is held which is an occasion of much interest. This gathering once led a local native newspaper to say that as Benares, Allahabad, and Nasik are the most sacred cities to the Hindus, so it seemed that next to Jerusalem Ahmednuggur was the most sacred city to Christians, because so many of them make an annual pilgrimage here. At this year's meeting, which has just closed, about 1,000 Christians were present, a few of whom came from a long distance. The first services were the meetings of an ecclesiastical body called the Aikya, *i. e.*, Union, of which only Native Christians are members. This organization manages the examination, licensure, and ordination of preachers and pastors, directs the sustentation fund, and seeks in various ways to promote the welfare of the churches. Thus the late graduating class of the Theological Seminary applied to this body for licensure as certificated preachers and, after examination, received *sanads* for such service.

After these preliminary meetings there were for four days services of a devotional and practical character for quickening piety and for conference on methods of Christian work. It is not uncommon for some Christian European officers to attend these exercises. In these meetings missionaries and Native Christians took about equal parts. No thoughtful person could see a large church filled with an attentive congregation sometimes numbering 900 persons, and could listen to addresses of real value and power from some of these people, who were formerly in ignorance and in the lowest positions, without feeling greatly encouraged at the results of Christian effort. At one session the Christians are accustomed to make thank-offerings, which this year amounted to about Rs. 170. On the last day of the meeting 13 adults were baptized. The meetings closed with the celebration of the Holy Communion in one place by a company of about 700, and in another place by about 100.

In connection with this American Mission there are also central stations at Bombay, Satara, and Sholapore, and out-stations in the vicinity of those [illegible]

THE GONDAL STATE, KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having of late been absent from the country, I did not till some time after the event read the newspaper accounts of the installation of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal on the 25th August last, with histories of the State before and during the late administration; and in reading them I was struck with the entire absence of the name of one officer to whom is very largely due the extraordinary advances referred to—I mean Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) Phillips, at present Resident in Kutch, who administered the State alone from 1872 to 1875. Chancing the other day to take up a copy of the *Statesman and Friend of India* of September 14, I read therein a letter from their "own correspondent" in which, after giving an historical sketch of the progress of the State during the fourteen years of British administration, and enumerating the various public works and municipal and financial improvements effected during that period, he continues—"and these combined have, under the guidance and observation of men like Major H. L. Nutt, who has been the most conspicuous of all his confreres in his administration. . .

This might be taken to imply that the present proud position of the Gondal State is due more to Major Nutt's influence and work than to those of any of the other administrators; but no one, I am sure, would be more annoyed than the gallant Major himself at any such invidious statement, whether true or not, regarding himself and his confreres, in justice to whom, and especially to some, I think it is only fair, even so late in the day, to rectify an error which, evidently through insufficient knowledge of the circumstances, has been perpetrated by all the newspaper correspondents on the subject.

Previous to Major Phillips the State was for a short time under the care of Captain Lloyd and Major Goodfellow respectively, but neither of these gentlemen remained long enough to carry out much of the reform which they organized.

Major Phillips was succeeded in 1875 by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Scott, who administered the State till within about two years ago, when Major Nutt was appointed to act for him. The other officers who held the acting appointment for short periods were Colonel Parr and Majors Reeves, Salmon, and Hancock; and it was during the latter officer's term of office that the most interesting event in the annals of the State occurred, viz, the opening of the Gondal-Bhowngugur railway. Subsequently to 1875 it was decided by Government that a native joint-administrator should be associated with the British officer in charge; and an old and tried servant of Government, Mr. Jayshanker Lalishunker, was appointed to the post, which he held till the close of the administration.

I have known the State since before the old Thakore died (which event occurred four years earlier than the date given by the *Statesman*), and I have watched its progress and known what each man's work has been to the present time; and while making all due allowance for the good work done by others and by Major Nutt, during his late term of office, and which is so well known, I am sure that all who are acquainted with its history will concur with me in saying that Gondal at this day owes her sound and prosperous condition mainly to the care, foresight, and able administration of Colonels Phillips and Scott, than whom none deserve more honourable mention for years of hard work, uprightness, and ability, at a time in the fortunes of the State when such qualities were most needed.

Among a few of the principal public works and improvements carried out or begun in Colonel Phillips's time are the Gondallee bridge, Civil Hospital, Jail, Dhurumsalla, High School, improvements to old Durbar, &c., extensive road-making which he pushed on from the capital to all important points in the State, bridging of hitherto fair-weather roads, the reformation of the police and towars, which latter, from being disreputable and almost useless, were speedily converted under his experienced hand into the very smartest and most effective in the province at that day. He was the first to come forward with an offer on the part of Gondal to provide one-third the cost of bridging the Badur at Jetpur, if the other States concerned, Junaghur and Jetpur, would follow suit, which they did, and the bridge was built.

The other great bridge over the Badur at Saperi was proposed by him, but constructed during the administration of Colonel Scott, who for seven years continued to carry on the work of public improvement, external and internal, so well begun; not only at Gondal, where fine markets, courts, post and telegraph offices, public gardens and reclamations, with other important Municipal additions were made, but in all the principal towns, and throughout the State. The fine lake three miles south of Gondal, with other similar works, was made by Colonel Scott during the famine years, when no State in the province did more to alleviate distress under a management economical as well [illegible] profitable. The Bhownuggur-Gondal railway also carried through during his time [illegible] less to take up space with de[illegible] any rate to all but the out[illegible]

BOMBAY *VS.* MADRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be pleased if your correspondent who calls himself a genuine Madrasee will state specifically the grounds on which he considers that Madras is behind Bombay or any other Presidency in moral or material progress. We might then "pose dynamically" (I thank him for teaching me these expressive words) and have it out. Where is the strong and healthy blood which he considers Madras to be in need of, to be found? *Not*, I think, in the Bombay Presidency.

MADRAS.

BARODA POLO TOURNAMENT, 1884.

His Highness the Maharajah the Gaekwar of Baroda will present a silver cup, of the value of one hundred guineas, to the winning team in above tournament. Souvenir cups will be presented to individual members of winning teams. The meeting is open to all India, and will commence on December 26. Teams put up. Bombay rules. Previous winners handicapped. Conveyance by railway at reduced fares. Application should be made to Major Howard Melliss, Baroda, for prospectuses.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again at the Secretariat yesterday, when there were present:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., president; Mr. George Cotton, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. James Jones, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

Mr. W. Moylan, inspector of steam boilers and prime movers, said he had inspected the minor factories under the old Boiler Act, except those in which the engines were under ten horse-power. The sanitary condition of these factories might have been better. As far as he could remember at that time, it was pretty fair. There were perhaps a dozen of these minor factories in which the engines would be over ten horse-power; and consequently he would have authority to go into them under the present Act. Some of these factories were in a fair condition when he inspected them last. They appeared to get a coat of white-washing once a year. There were women working in the wool-cleaning and bone-crushing factories; in fact, in most of these factories there were more or less women employed. If he remembered correctly, the women worked the same number of hours as the men, namely, twelve hours. There might have been a few children under 12 years at work. There were wool-cleaning and corn-grinding factories conducted side by side, with a door opening between them. There might be some fluff flying from the wool factory into the flour mill, but he did not consider it to be very injurious, as there was not a large quantity of fluff mixing with the flour. Witness had not, however, examined the flour. He would limit the hours of working to eleven hours a day, with an hour's rest in the middle of the day. He wished that all the factories worked under the same Factory Act. He would certainly extend the Act to all places where outside labourers, no matter what the number was, were employed. He would confine these small factories to ten-and-a-half hours a day. The machinery in these factories had been, on the whole, well protected.

Mr. James Jones, inspector of factories, said he had inspected seventy-four minor factories in Bombay. There was only one at Chinchpoogly, lately established, which he had not been able to visit. In these small factories steam power was used. A considerable number of these factories had never been white-washed. From some of these factories witness had to beat a hasty retreat, owing to bad drainage and the offensive odours arising from heaps of rubbish and filth lying in the immediate neighbourhood. He was aware that it was the duty of the Municipality to see the nuisance abated. He was inside the factories on sufferance, and therefore he did not report the matter to the Municipality. The dust in some of these factories, in the wool-cleaning and cotton-cleaning, was indescribable; it was so dense that it was impossible to see from the entrance what the men were doing at the other end of the room. In three factories out of the seventy-four wool-cleaning and corn-grinding were going on in the same premises; and witness thought that the flour must be very much contaminated. In one of the factories there was no partition between the two departments. The mixing of the wool dust with the flour was, in witness's opinion, dangerous to health. Witness did not make a representation to the Municipal authorities on the subject, because he knew that a prosecution instituted by the Health Officer had failed. He had, however, made a representation to the public press; and an article appeared a few days later in one of the newspapers. He thought the Municipal authorities ought at once to put a stop to the present state of things under which the flour was [illegible] contaminated; for even though the law mi[illegible] it would take some time to effect a[illegible] In the corn-grinding mills [illegible] women winnowing [illegible] visit last week [illegible] membe[illegible]

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(3rd November, 1884.)

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STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Wind. Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	
Kurrachee	30·045	83·0	ENE	30	
Surat	29·979	82·6	NE	6	0·00
Bombay	·952	80·5	NE	12	0·00
Ratnagherry	·931	88·0	E	16	0·00
Karwar	·905	77·1	NE	Light	0·00
Mangalore	·919	82·9	ENE	2	0·00
Calicut	·906	82·7	NE	7	0·00
Cochin	·908	81·0	SW	Light	0·25
Masulipatam	·961	80·8	NE	4	0·00
Madras	·945	79·3	NNE	18	0·14
Negapatam	·913	73·9	NNW	2	1·19

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inhabitants of Bombay are laid under a great obligation to you for the vigorous attempt made by you to draw their attention to the exposed condition of their city. The absence of any defensive works for the capital of Western India speaks volumes in favour of your timely advice to the citizens to request the Government to take immediate steps for the construction of such works as will ensure the safety of the city and alleviate the innumerable calamities which a city under a bombardment has to suffer.

We have seen that, with all its mighty bulwarks of defence, Alexandria could not escape destruction. The forts constructed by Arabi with so much engineering skill could not protect the city from conflagration caused by the shells of an enemy who never meant to burn the city. Bombay, unprotected by any forts, without a formidable fleet to engage the enemy at a distance from the coast, would be most likely to fall a victim to terrible calamities if attacked. The announcement that the grant for the defence of British colonies and dependencies does not include India is disappointing. France is engaged in creating a rival empire in the close vicinity of India. Russia is in a threatening position in the Merv oasis. It is clear that of the two Powers France should be the first to engage our attention. While the English are engaged in Egypt, France has taken the opportunity of increasing her prestige in Asia. Her fleet in Chinese waters is superior to that of the English. The people of this country are anxious to know what means the latter are to adopt to check the ambition of their neighbours.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULA KOOS.

CEMENT FOR TRICYCLE TIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would any of your readers, or members of the Cycling Club, favour me with the component parts of a cement suitable for refastening the tires on either bicycles or tricycles, or the address of any firm where such cement may be purchased? An answer to this query will be interesting to many cyclists up-country.

EXCELSIOR-COVENTRY.

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Ratnagher

TELEGRAMS.

THE WALKER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

An application was made in the High Court today on behalf of Sub-Inspector Lalbaum Panrai, of the Purneah police, charged with the wrongful arrest of Mr. Walker, indigo planter, to have the case transferred to the Mozufferpore Sessions Court, on the ground of intense local feeling at Purneah against the accused. It was urged that he was unable to get a pleader in Purneah to act for him. The court granted the transfer.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The latest news from the Boundary Commission shows that Colonel Ridgeway's party on the 25th October arrived at Padhai Sultan, 101 miles distant from Khwaja Ali, from which they had marched in a week. All was going well with the Commission, who are now across the Helmund and in Afghanistan. The shortness of supplies at first complained of has now ceased. Everything is supplied by orders of the Ameer.

The people are not at all unfriendly, and every assistance is given by the Ameer's officers. Kazi Saladdin, the Ameer's representative, who was ill, is now better and can keep up with Colonel Ridgeway. The latter seems to have acted with great skill and foresight, and the best spirit prevails amongst the escort and its followers as well. Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway's party join in a fortnight. There is no news yet of the whereabouts of the Russians.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Brigade Surgeon Bidie was on Saturday promoted to Deputy Surgeon General, and will proceed to Burmah shortly.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

The butchers' strike ended this morning, but meat is dearer than formerly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD NORTHBROOK.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The statement which appeared that Lord Northbrook had an interview with M. Jules Ferry in Paris is unfounded.

GENERAL GORDON'S VICTORY.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the late engagement between the Madhi's forces and General Gordon opposite Khartoum lasted several hours, and that the loss on the side of the rebels was enormous. The number of rebels engaged is estimated at 25,000. The telegram further states that they are returning to the attack in increased numbers.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley has arrived at Dongola.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
4 ,, Rupee Paper	7½
4¼ ,, ,,	8¼
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
3¼ ,, Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	50 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect.

CONTINENT.—*Via* Wirbo.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

A MUNICIPAL by-election takes place to-day, at the Municipal Offices, to fill up a vacancy in the Corporation caused by the absence of Mr. Edwin Freeborn from Bombay for more than three months. The election, at which all the qualified rate-payers of the city have the privilege of registering their votes, commences at 9 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m. There is only one candidate, Dr. Roland Blaney, for the vacant seat; and the liveliness of a competition will be wanting on this occasion. The polling officers are Messrs. Douglas Bennett, Dinjiba Nowrojee Reporter, and A. Narayan Laxmon, each of whom will be assisted by a clerk. They will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assessor, to whom the Municipal Commissioner has entrusted all the arrangements for the election.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH writes as follows to Mr. V. N. Ranade on the subject of "Why we die so early" and the University curriculum:—The contention that young men have such a strain put on them by the present University course that their health and strength are positively destroyed is a ridiculous exaggeration. Their own habits, in most respects, stand in much more need of reform than the University course itself does. The majority of the students in our junior classes take matters very easily, and unless closely watched absent themselves on the most frivolous pretexts from lectures. I admit, however, that one year is not enough in the case of boys of slow intelligence to thoroughly master the present "previous" course, and I should be prepared to support a proposal for slightly reducing the amount required or extending the time. I think also that the amount of necessary mathematics for the B. A. course should be reduced. These changes represent the limit of what I am prepared to support, and I am entirely opposed to any scheme of allowing boys immediately after the matriculation to devote themselves exclusively to one special line of study.

REVIEWING the articles in the native press on the subject of Lord Ripon's approaching departure from India, the *Voice of India* says:—"The verdict of the native press on Lord Ripon's viceroyalty becomes more favourable as the time of his departure draws nearer. All important papers warmly emphasise their previous approval of the spirit of his administration, and they gratefully acknowledge the sacrifices his lordship has had to make in the performance of his duty. Other contemporaries write even more warmly, with the exception of two or three young journalists who see little in Lord Ripon's acts, by which alone they will judge him, to call for special recognition. The tone of the vernacular press, as representing the people of India, is highly appreciative. Many of the extracts translated are replete with liveliest gratitude, quaintly but lovingly expressed. The enthusiasm of our countrymen seems to be boundless, and numerous are the calls, from all parts of India, for permanent memorials in honour of a benefactor who has suffered so much in advancing the national cause. We could not make room for whole articles even after adding a supplement."

THE proceedings of the Factory Commission at Bombay are being closely watched by native papers, many of which are glad to notice a tendency on the part of the operatives to assert their rights. The *Voice of India*, however, points out that "the more sensible among them apprehend mischief to both interests if this new-born zeal of the workmen be carried too far." As to the main question, the sense of the local press seems to be averse to legislation, though at the same time it would welcome any re-adjustment that might bring relief to the mill-hands without materially reducing their wages and hampering the growth of the industry.

FROM our advertisement columns it will be seen that a new monthly magazine is to be started by the Professors of Guzerat College if the subscriptions forwarded are enough to justify the step. The object will be to assist students with notes on the books set for examinations, &c., and to give teachers opportunities of discussing subjects connected with their work. It is felt that such a paper is required by teachers and students.

WE would recommend to the notice of teachers a small treatise in which Mr. E. R. Watts, Mathematical Master of the Calcutta High School, attempts to explain the principles of geometry so as to make the acquirement of the science an easy task for beginners. Those alone who have in vain essayed to instil its principles into dull heads will fully appreciate the book. There is no doubt that one of the greatest stumbling blocks to beginners in geometry is the definitions in Euclid. If the student once gets puzzled over them, it is very hard to extricate him from his difficulties, and thenceforth Euclid is almost a sealed book to him, to be learnt by rote. Mr. Watts, by adopting a different mode of definition, which appeals directly to the understanding, has completely smoothed the path both of learner and teacher, and has indeed pointed out, as he claims, the "royal road" to geometry, whose existence Euclid denied.

THE Bengal papers bear testimony to the general character and good effect on the failing crops of the rainfall at the end of last week.

MR. G. N. BARLOW, C.S.I., Commissioner of Bhagalpur, who was not long ago obliged to take leave on account of ill-health, has undergone a surgical operation which has been successful, and he will shortly be able to rejoin his appointment.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, it is generally reported in Nuddea that Mr. Tayler, who has been a most popular magistrate in that district for many years, has appealed to the Governor-General against the sentence of the Lieutenant-Governor, reducing him from his grade of First Class Magistrate for a period of six months and transferring him to another district for his conduct in connection with the Students' Case.

SOME curious information is contained in the annual report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for the year 1883-84, which has just been published. During the year there has been a decrease in the consumption of rum in India to the extent of 14,625 gallons, and of beer 3,334 hogsheads. The amount of rum consumed in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1881-82 was 94,659 gallons, and in 1882-83 it was only 82,849 gallons, showing a decrease of 11,810 gallons. The following is the return of the consumption of beer. In 1881-82 it amounted to 45,653 hogsheads, and in 1882-83 to only 43,361 hogsheads, showing a decrease of 2,292 hogsheads. In Madras there was an increase in the consumption of rum to the extent of 853 gallons. Then in Bombay we find there is a decrease in the consumption of rum amounting to 3,668 gallons, and an increase in beer to the extent of 662 hogsheads. In the Presidency of Bengal, however, there is a decided diminution in the consumption both of beer and rum. The difference in the consumption of liquor on the arrival of drafts from England is very marked; we find that in the month of January at the Bandikui rest camp in Rajputana, on the Bombay route, one draft of time-expired men consisting of 237 men drank 5 gallons 4 drams of rum and 52 gallons 10 drams of beer, while four drafts from England only consumed 5 drams of rum, 21 gallons of beer—the four drafts contained 1,097 men, so that 237 time-expired men drank nearly 5 gallons more rum and 31 gallons more beer than 1,097 men fresh from England.

THE Melbourne papers announce that the different Governments in Australia propose, unless telegraph charges by the present line are reduced at the forthcoming telegraph conference, to construct a separate submarine line of their own *vid* the Cape and Mauritius. It is calculated that this cable could be constructed for a sum of three million pounds, and that to pay 5 per cent. interest on the above sum only £150,000 need be guaranteed. It would be an additional advantage to India if she could obtain some interest in this new proposed alternate line.

WOMEN are indeed coming well to the fore, for no less than five females entertained ideas of standing for the Presidency of the United States; of these one was selected, and she fully intends not only to go to the poll, but to succeed in her candidature. She pledges herself to try and promote equal privileges for all citizens, and to seek to ensure a fair distribution of public offices among women as well as men. The name of this lady is Belva A. Lockwood. She is already a lawyer, and a staunch advocate of temperance, and it remains to be seen if she will be successful.

It is possible that if Dr. Johnson could be made acquainted with the result of the Mayor of Lichfield's attempt to get up a celebration of the centenary of his death, he might not be altogether displeased. The mayor having written a letter to the *Times* inviting suggestions and co-operation in the scheme, expected to be "overwhemed with correspondence." As it turned out, he received only thirty-one replies, twenty-one of which were "in favour of a celebration" and two opposed to it, the balance being neutral communications "from a trading point of view" or otherwise. This is not enough, and there will be no celebration. With this injury, if not an injury, we can quite imagine that "the great lexicographer" might have replied, but a certain small insult which the mayor's letter contains would have given him real cause of complaint. It is a sad thing that any one should think it legitimate to describe so sensible a man and so sound a Tory as "Grand Old Samuel." However, it is to be hoped that other people think more highly of Samuel Johnson than to use such language about him; and that the indifference about his centenary is, as the mayor suggests, general as to centenaries, and not personal to the man.

THE death of Mdme. Cailhava—the lady whose attempt to discover hidden treasures in the Church of St. Denis raised such a laugh some time ago against the French authorities who authorized her explorations—has just been announced. She had come to believe, on the strength of a dream or some equally infallible source of revelation, that vast treasures were buried somewhere in the crypt of the ancient cathedral; and she professed to be able to discover the exact spot by means of a "magic wand" in her possession. The *esprits forts* at headquarters, who had grown tired of sneering at superstition, made no difficulty in authorizing the excavations which she proposed; and it must be allowed that the melancholy state of the French Treasury furnishes a certain excuse for clutching at such a straw. Mdme. Cailhava went to work with a will, and in a short time she had seriously imperilled a portion of the foundation of the building without discovering a solitary *liard*. The dean of the chapter at length interfered, and the silly proceedings of the sorceress were put an end to; but not till a great deal of money had been spent and a great deal of mischief had been done.

FUNERAL reform, like many other reforms, makes but slow progress, although some not altogether unsuccessful attempts have been made of late to relieve the gloom of burials by dispensing with a few unnecessary adjuncts of those mournful ceremonies which served no purpose beyond that of increasing the amount of the undertaker's bill. A simple funeral is indeed considered by many rich persons to be a considerable atonement for a life of selfindulgence, and their wishes are so far respected that the horses attached to the hearses and mourning-coaches at the funeral ceremony carry no plumes, and the mourners, often, it is to be feared, to their disgust, are not presented each with a pair of black kid gloves. It is, however, only dead paupers in workhouses who enjoy the privilege of really "simple" funerals. For instance, at a meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry recently it was stated by one of the members that the bodies of the deceased paupers could be seen through the chinks of the wood of their coffins. Another member said that "there were some of the coffins he could easily put his stick through; they were rubbed over with soot and water, and were such as none of them would bury their dogs in." This is carrying the "earth to earth" system rather too far. It might suit Dives, but it is hardly respectful enough to Lazarus.

A LARGE wholesale and retail bookseller in New York has been giving his experience of the demand for books during the past few months. Novels take the lead, and of the dead novelists Dickens is the most popular, and after him Thackeray and Scott. The death of Charles Reade gave an impetus to the sale of some of his novels, but the demand is dropping off. Another of the same class is the late Anthony Trollope. Charles Kingsley has still many readers. Of George Eliot's novels "Romola" has the greatest number of readers, but "Daniel Deronda" holds its own as one of the most popular books of the century. Mr. Black's novels, among living novelists, are the most popular. Wilkie Collins has a host of admirers. "Ouida" has a large class of readers of both sexes. Mrs. Oliphant, Rhoda Broughton, and Miss Braddon are also highly popular. The American writers of fiction who hold their places are Henry James, W. D. Howells, and George W. Cable. Biographies rank next in demand to novels. For some time past there has been a gradually increasing call for them. Among special works there have been surprisingly large sales of Kostlin's "Life of Luther," the late Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography," the "Life of Ole Bull," and the first two volumes of the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton)." The different books on the life of "Chinese" Gordon are in general request, and all the books relating to Africa, particularly those descriptive of the Soudan and the Congo countries, find willing purchasers. There has been a marked increase in the sale of books on scientific subjects. Those most inquired after are the productions of Huxley, John Stuart Mill, Tyndall, Hugh Miller, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and F. Max Müller. The only work coming within this category that has created anything like a sensation in the last five years is Henry George's "Progress and Poverty."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Election, Municipal Offices, 9 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—King Arthur (s), from Dunkerah; Khiva (s), Hongkong; Hilda (s), and Brankelow (s), Cardiff.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

March	Pretty Jane ... M. Curry.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter ... Suppé.
Valse	Pluie d'Or ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Olivetta ... Audran.
Valse	Sentiers Fleuris ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of October last was 3,348, out of which 460 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 108.

THEFT.—Balgovind Ramdin was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of a quantity of teakwood, a brass lamp, and a copper-pot, of the collective value of Rs. 6-12. He was sentenced to a term of one month and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Inayet Beg reports that he arrived in Bombay about ten days ago, and took up his residence in a house at Pakmoda-street. On the 31st ultimo, during his absence, some person entered his room, and stole sundry articles of silk wearing apparel embroidered with gold, a pair of gold spectacles, and other things of the value of Rs. 881.

POLO.—The match this afternoon is:—

White.	*v. Black and Yellow.*
Mr. C. Gray.	Mr. Arthur.
Mr. King.	Mr. Conroy.
The Maharana of Dholepore.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Wallace.	Mr. Savile.

Play to begin at 5 p.m.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Sumboo Chinoo and Dajee Hunooman were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in their possession six brass and iron pipes, valued at Rs. 5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were each fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo a term of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Davjee Nanjee, residing at Cazee Syud-street, has reported that he dropped two currency notes from his pocket on Saturday, one for Rs. 1,000 and the other for Rs. 100, somewhere about the native town.—Karya Narayen, residing at Sewrojee Hill, reports that he lost a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from his pocket while travelling in a tram-car between the Fort and Jailroad on Sunday.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH—Mrs. Margaret Wheelan, who has been previously convicted for being drunk and disorderly, was on Saturday last brought before the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona on a charge of having entered the Christian Catholic Chapel in Convent-street, during service, and disturbed the congregation, while in a state of intoxication, by staggering about and screaming in the place. The charge being substantiated, Colonel La Touche ordered her to pay a fine of Rs. 50. As the accused was unable to pay the fine, she was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

STEALING HAIR FROM HORSES' TAILS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jayaker, third Presidency Magistrate, Shipkoo Bagloo, was charged at the instance of Inspector Butterfield with having in possession a quantity of horse's hair, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused, who belongs to the gorawallah caste, lived with his brother and other gorawallahs in a stable at Mandvie. In this stable several Kojah merchants keep their horses and carriages. For the last week it had been noticed that the tails of three horses had been gradually growing thinner. A watch was set over the horses, but without any result, and the matter was reported to the police. The accused not being suspected still continued his cruel mode of robbery, and soon left the horses without a hair on their tails. This made the police more vigilant, and last Saturday a fisherman was arrested with a large quantity of horse's hair in his possession. The man stated that he had received the hair from the accused in return for one of the largest fish in his basket. This led to the arrest of the accused, who admitted his guilt. His worship fined him Rs. 20, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AND COLONEL OLCOTT.

THE members of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Theosophical Society here addressed the following letter to Colonel H. S. Olcott:—

Dear Sir and Brother,—We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society, beg to express, in connection with the recent scandalous publications in the Christian College Magazine, affecting the reputation of our most esteemed and respected Madame Blavatsky our firm conviction that the allegations of fraud brought against her are pure fabrications of the Coloulos whose action has excited our strongest contempt. These publications, along with all the adverse but ill-judged criticisms, passed by several of the Anglo-Indian papers, have only served to strengthen our conviction in her honourable motives and to increase our sympathies for, and to draw us closer to, the venerable lady, towards whom our devotion continues unflinching, and our faith in her perfect sincerity and honesty has not, in the slightest degree, been shaken by these calumnious writings. If ever any doubt arose in the minds of any of us, we beg to assure you that it has been completely removed by the explanations and refutations which have been boldly put forward by various individuals and most effectively by the clear and thorough exposition of the real facts rendered by Dr. Hartmann in his pamphlet entitled "Report of Observations made during a nine months' stay at the Head-quarters of the Theosophical Society." To all these writers we take this opportunity of tendering our sincerest thanks.

Our admiration and love for Madame Blavatsky do not rest on her ability to perform phenomena, nor has she ever shown the least desire to minister in this way to the idle curiosity of individuals. On the contrary, every candidate is informed at his initiation that the Society does not profess to perform miracles but to teach a philosophy which is as sublime as it is absolutely true, and, through its means, to advance the regeneration of mankind.

Our love for Madame Blavatsky is based on her lofty and noble character, on her varied accomplishments, and on her self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of truth.

The nervous anxiety and convulsive haste, with which the shameless proceedings have been pushed through by the Missionaries of the Christan College, the avoidance on their part of the very precautions which every rational critic would consider himself bound, in such cases, to adopt before giving such blind credence to the tale of two self-condemned wretches, the unmanliness of their attack made during the absence of their strictures from India, all these indicate the unscrupulousness of their motives and their helplessness against the powerful enemy whom, failing to vanquish by better means, they have foolishly supposed they could crush down once for all by the use of such instruments which they have mistaken for destructive weapons and have thus exposed their true position of a drowning man catching at straws.—Your fraternally,

PHEROZSHAW RUSTOMJI,
FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER, L. M. AND S.
MANECKJEE NAGNATH,
BAL NILAJI PITALE,
TOOKARAM TATYA,
POORNO CHANDRA MOOKERJI,
NAGINDAL BAKTIDRA SAKAI,
U. L. JUAN DE SILVA,
RUSTOMJI MUNCHERJI MOBEDJINA,
JANARDAN DAMODAR KOLHATKAR,
RUSTAMJI ARDESHIR MASTER (and other).

THE GOANESE PATRIARCHATE IN CEYLON.

THE very Rev. C. X. Alphonso, Vicar-General, has addressed to the Clergy and the Faithful subject to the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa in Ceylon, the following protest against the Chief abolishing the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa:—

Dear Rev. Fathers and Brethren.

His Lordship the Vicar Apostolic of Colombo did on Sunday, 19th instant, cause to be published in his Vicariate an Apostolic Brief purporting to abolish the jurisdiction of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa in Ceylon from the 30th September, and to transfer the same to the Vicars Apostolic of Colombo and Jaffna respectively, and the same time issued a Pastoral in which he announced that the operation of the Brief had been by His Holiness subsequently protracted for two months. I thought it my duty, in the name of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, to at once protest—which I accordingly did on the same day at the Church of Our Lady of Good Death—against the said publication and against any act derogatory to the jurisdiction of the said Archbishop. I have since learnt that the said Brief was also published by His Lordship the Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna in his Vicariate.

Wishing, therefore, more fully and more formally to vindicate the authority of His Grace, and to reassure your minds in this crisis, lest they might be overmuch distressed, I have thought fit to address this letter to you as a more public expression of the protest I verbally made.

It is needless for me to express my loyalty and devotion to the Holy See, or my ready obedience to Its orders and acquiescence in Its wishes. But those orders and wishes must come to me through the proper channel. I have had no information from the present source of everything that makes my jurisdiction here. On the contrary, I am authorized most distinctly to deny any such statement, and to maintain his rights here intact. Apparently, His Grace himself has no knowledge of any change having been proposed or adopted. I can never admit no true obedience to the Holy See without obeying my Ordinary in matters rightly appertaining to his authority. Viewing my duty in this light, however painful it may be in reference to particular persons, I cannot recognize the validity of any acts affecting the authority of my Ordinary without his express command, and must, in the present instance, emphatically decline to do so, fortified as I am by his positive injunctions.

I may add that ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the East Indies is the subject of a *Concordat* between the Holy See and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, and cannot be modified or altered, without violence to recognized practice, except by means of negotiation and agreement between the same high contracting parties. I have reason to believe that no such agreement has taken place.

I heartily reciprocate the sentiments of goodwill expressed by His Lordship the Vicar Apostolic of Colombo, and will always consistently with my duty co-operate with him in what regards the good of the Catholic people and the spread of Christianity in this Island.

His Lordship the Bishop has, as stated in his Pastoral, made an offer [illegible] which we are thankful—of continuing me and my brother priests in our present positions under his authority. Under the circumstances above [illegible]th, it is premature to enter into such per[illegible] consideration; but if the necessity arrives [illegible] shall, we hope, be guided by the rule of duty.

The threatened misfort[illegible] has taken me, no less than you, by surprise, and [illegible] contemplation of our separation is all the more [illegible]ful. However, I am bound in this matter to ac[illegible]according to the commands that may be imposed upon me by His Grace the Archbishop, and you, I have no doubt, will equally respect his wishes. Meantime I exhort you to continue, as hitherto, in peace and in strict obedience to your superiors, and to leave the rest on this, as on all occasions, to the providence of God.

Dated at the Church of our Lady of Good Death, Hulftsdorp, this 20th day of October, 1884.

C. X. ALPHONSO.
VICAR-GENERAL.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

MR. MALABARI has written the following note on the subject of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood:—

In continuation of my notes, dated 15th August, on the subject of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood, I have now to submit the following points for consideration:—

I. That my statement has been accepted as being generally correct, and that several of my suggestions have commended themselves, partly or wholly to some representative Hindu gentlemen and responsible Hindu journalists. It may be added here that a few of these have actually suggested direct legislative action as chief remedy for the evils under notice.

II. That it has been shown that Infant Marriages contribute very largely to compulsory Widowhood.

III. That Infant Marriages form no part of a religious institution in India.

IV. That the nominal marriage of a Hindu girl is not insisted upon either by her religion or caste much before puberty; and that even after that period the girl is fit to be married on performing certain expiatory rites.

V. That according to Shastras no Hindu male may marry before he has gone through a prolonged course of moral and intellectual discipline. This condition places him between 20 and 30, and it also naturally implies that his wife should be much above 12.

VI. That in spite of this salutary rule the fashion of child marriages has become "all but universal" in modern India—in some castes as contrary to 50 per cent. of girls being found prematurely married.

VII. That the educated classes and all sensible Hindus generally deplore the evil results of the custom, but in the absence of some authoritative regulation they are quite unable to help themselves. It is too much to expect individual reformers in India, with their peculiar habits and usages, to discard a deep-rooted and wide-spread custom where the area of selection in a caste is extremely limited, and where both parties to a contract of marriage are seldom or never of the same mind as regards the disadvantages of the custom. In some castes the leading members have tried corporate action, but without avail. For instance, a society was formed at Ahmedabad a few years ago, the members of which pledged themselves not to marry their children under certain fixed limits of age. But as there was no binding agreement, no real and uniform *bandobast*, and as breach of faith involved no inconvenience, the volunteers, many of them earnest and sincere men, fell away when their turn came for action.

VIII. That in so acting so, it is desirable that the State should co-operate with society to some extent, at least in the initial stage of reformation; that it should lend the cause the weight of its moral influence, should invite the confidence of representative men of all shades of opinion, their struggles for self-improvement. Such action is quite competent to the State: in public interests it can and ought to co-operate with the people so as to withdraw, gradually to any form of "interference" rightly understood.

IX. That infant marriages lead to a variety of mischiefs. They may lead to unhappiness, and they do lead to suffering in the case [illegible] and to early widowhood; they lead to pauperism and to deterioration of the race. I submit that the State is bound to deal with at least some of these public aspects of the evil.

X. That I propose two methods of action—*first*, to discourage the marriages, and *second*, to encourage reform in the matter. With regard to the former (*a*) I propose that, after due notice, the University (which is not a State department) may declare the married candidate ineligible for Matriculation, and that Fellowships and Scholarships may be likewise refused to married students at College. Further, that heads of Public Departments may prefer the unmarried candidate to the married, all other qualifications being equal. This second proposal might need longer notice. And then, too, I would gladly avoid it if a more feasible alternative could be found. At the same time, I cannot help observing that even this proposal, as it is, does not fall within the legitimate definition of the word Interference. If parents and guardians claim to be free to marry their minor charge at any age, is not the State also free to exercise its patronage to the best advantage consistently with its principles of public morality? Government do not employ physically or morally incompetent persons, however pitiable their circumstances may be. In the case of girls who are minors, and not a few of them orphans, the duty of the State to protect their interests becomes imperative. It is not, therefore, on grounds of justice but of practicability that I am induced to view this proposal with diffidence. A practical suggestion elicited in the course of the present discussion is worth mention here—that children may be betrothed at any time, but that on coming to years of discretion they may be given the opportunity of ratifying the contract previously entered into without their assent.

My other method (*b*) is that special inducements may be offered to grown-up pupils at school, especially to girls, in the shape of a scholarship, prizes, medals &c.

Referring again to suggestion (*a*) I may be permitted to enumerate a few cases with which the British Government has been constrained to deal in a public manner. And though all these cases are not exactly parallel, still they fall more or less under the same category, the difference being more of degree than of kind. The results of a child marriage, are almost as inevitably mischievous as of many other social customs in India which the British Government has already put down; in some points the result of such marriage may be indeed more mischievous. We have, for instance, Compulsory Vaccination Act, or even neglect or omission to take the benefit of it, has been made penal. Students and applicants for State employment are required to produce the vaccinator's certificate. Then, during epidemics patients of whatever caste, are forced to take hospital medicines. Again we have the coroner's inquest in cases of accident and of suspected crime. All these measures are extremely repugnant to the religious sense of the community, and none of them was asked for by them or their representatives. On the contrary, their introduction was bitterly opposed by the majority. And yet, in the interests of the people, these measures had to be forced upon them under specific penalties. There was State action of the same kind, apparently more arbitrary, in the suppression of *Sutti*, infanticide, self-torture, lotteries, gambling on holidays, and other religious practices, so-called. Slavery and the traffic in human beings had similarly to be put down with a high hand, though we know that in some cases the slaves themselves, no doubt under inspiration from their masters, declared for bondage in preference to freedom, and though such selling and buying was alleged to have the sanction of religion amongst some nations. Government, which has done so much for the happiness and advancement of mankind, shows strange inconsistency in declining to act in the present case as supreme guardian of the interests committed to its care. If it waits for the entire population to be sufficiently educated to help themselves, or to apply for aid from without, it lays itself open to the same charge of inconsistency. The Penal Act, the Bengal Tenancy and other legislative measures to regulate inheritance, &c., were not undertaken at the instance of entire communities or even all their leaders. Thus, then, guided by the light of its own past experience the least that the State should do in this matter is to co-operate with enlightened public opinion to the extent above indicated. The practice of infant marriages has taken deep root in the soil, and the efforts of private individuals by themselves will never dislodge it. The custom is like a chronic disease too obstinate to yield at once and to single remedies. Combined and sustained action alone will cope with it successfully.

At the end of my first note on infant marriage I have called attention to two seriously objectionable forms of the custom—young girls married to old men and grown-up girls married to boys. Is it too much to call upon society and the State to protect minors from such obvious injustice?

As to Enforced Widowhood it is in some points a more difficult and a much more delicate question to deal with. Public opinion will not allow a widow to be remarried by force. Only let second marriage be optional with her. This justice has already been accorded to woman under Act XV. of 1856. But though the British Government in India has made the remarriage of widows perfectly legal in theory, practically the enactment brings little relief to them. In effect it leaves the widow very nearly where she was before; and by betraying its own weakness, it upholds the pretensions of caste. The struggle between the two parties, as unequal as ever, has now been rendered doubly sharp. This conflict appears to be incompatible with the avowed object of the Legislature, and it may ruin the cause of reform. The Code sanctions the remarriage of widows. But Caste tears up the sanction with vindictive zeal, and visits with its severest displeasure all those concerned in an act sanctioned by the law of Nature and confirmed by the law of the land. Europeans cannot realise the full meaning of "excommunication" in India. It means the snapping of cherished domestic ties, the upsetting of close social relations for an essentially home-loving people, the forfeiting of everything that makes life bearable. Let the Courts call upon the Punchayet to show cause for its action wherever it is found to be vexatious, affording some facilities to the victims at the same time; and excommunication will lose half its terrors. Such a step, necessitated by the ineffectual advance made in 1856, will curb the recklessness of the strong and breathe a sense of security into the weak. To add to the difficulties in the way of widow marriage there are the expenses. The priest will not officiate at the ceremony for his usual fee. In view of these and other difficulties I now submit the following revised suggestions:—

I. That, if possible, the widow be helped to a handsome allowance from her husband's effects, so as to make her independent of those whose interest it is in many cases to keep her a widow all her life.

II. That in the interests of widows ill-provided for, the marriage ceremony be made as inexpensive as possible—for instance, by ruling that two or three declarations before the Registrar may constitute marriage.

III. That Government may be pleased to make annual grants for a few years to a Widow Marriage Fund in aid of the movement.

IV. That special educational facilities be provided for widows, to enable them to qualify themselves as school mistresses, midwives, medical practitioners, and so on.

It would be wrong, I submit once more, to trust entirely to the unaided efforts of individuals. Such efforts may have succeeded in European countries where society is more or less compact and homogeneous. But in India, with its innumerable sects cut off from one another by wide difference in locality, language and other bonds of national unity, and where social life is regulated by the *ipse dixit* of an intensely conservative and irresponsible priesthood; where men's minds cling to the glories of the past too tenaciously to be diverted to the more glorious possibilities of the present or the future; spontaneous and self-helping progress is, to my thinking, impossible. It is necessary, no doubt, that social leaders should have the way for action on the part of the State. But at the same time it is equally necessary, I hold, that the State should brush away obstacles in the path of progress, listen to the reformer's call for succour, approve and encourage their appeal, and in short, show itself ready to guide the steps of a nation struggling in second childhood. This has been the character of British administration in India, and this spirit of statesmanship shall have to be maintained if Britain wishes to vindicate her moral supremacy. Let me not be misunderstood again as throwing the burden of responsibility on the rulers. The sum total of my demand on the State is for temporary aid and co-operation such as it has more than once extended before to less urgent reforms. This friendly action is of vital importance to the cause, and I cannot therefore lay too much stress upon it or repeat the demand too often or in too many forms.

Now whatever the attitude of statesmen, it does not absolve social leaders from their liability which is comparatively heavier. But in the case of the latter it must be remembered that most of them, as individuals, are far from being free agents. And though anxious to take the initiative, they dare not do so unless assured of combination from within and co-operation from without. As to the people I observe that the national conscience is being slowly awakened to the urgency of reform. Signs are visible in some parts of earnest inquiry and discussion. Encouraged by these signs I am now within arranging to publish in book form all the opinions received for and against my proposals. This compilation will be largely distributed in India and elsewhere. It will also be translated into the principal vernaculars and scattered far and wide over the country. The next step will be to start an association. If this association is subsidised by Government, by Native Princes and other friends of the cause, it may do much good by means of pamphlets, lectures, appeals, and other modes of popular education. In the meantime practical suggestions will be gratefully received. If correspondents wish their letters to be treated as private, they have only to express the wish.

THE DISTURBANCE IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Deccan Herald* gives the following account of the disturbance at Hyderabad:—The closing of the Mohurrum has been the occasion of a very serious *fracas* in the city of Hyderabad. It would appear that the Police had orders to prevent elephants passing along a certain street. On Oct. 30, three elephants came along the proscribed street and the Police endeavoured to do their duty by stopping these animals. An altercation ensued which ended in the Arab retainers of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung receiving orders to fire on the Police with the result of killing seven men and wounding four more. So high did the excitement run that the Reformed Troops were kept under arms all night and also a reinforcement was kept ready at Golconda: happily their services were not required. The time has more than arrived for disarming the private troops of the City nobles. The offender in the present case is the head of a powerful Arab section and advantage might be taken of the present opportunity to deport him (by force if necessary) and disarm and disband his whole following.

Another version of the affair (says the *Herald*) has reached us somewhat different to the above, but in the present excited state of the city it is hardly possible to get at the true facts. The story is that the Kotwal of the City, Akbar Jung (Akbar Ali Khan, C.S.I.) was passing along one of the streets which was densely crowded at the time, mounted on an elephant and accompanied by a number of his police, when he met another party in opposite direction an elephant belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung, four of whose children were on its back. The men in charge of the Arab Jemadar's elephant were ordered to turn the animal aside so as to let the Kotwal pass, but this the men refused to give way, and after some altercation the police attacked the elephant with their *lattees*. The affrighted animal turned tail and fortunately made straight for home. When the Jemadar was told of what had been done, he ordered his Arabs to capture the offending policemen. A fight ensued during which the Arabs used their fire-arms, and killed and wounded several of the police. Mir Akbar Jung escaped, and soon not a policeman was to be seen in the City, the men doffing their uniform to escape being recognized by the infuriated Arabs. The alarm spread through the City and even to the suburbs, and there was general confusion. So alarmed were some of the families at Chudderghaut, that they took refuge in Secunderabad for the night. The shops were closed in the City, and there was somewhat of a panic. The troops of

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Jaypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andarec.
Local Trains between Andarec, Bandorn, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Manmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archer Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice